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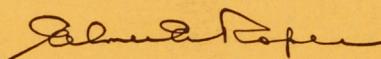
1961

Boxing Handbook

Price 25c

BEST WISHES FOR SUCCESS

The many enterprises carried out by the Optimist Club of Edmonton in the interests of young boys are worthy of commendation and support. The Annual Golden Gloves Tournament is a shining example of the opportunities presented to our boys for physical development, recreation and the inspiration of healthy self-confidence. Many of our prominent young men are the products of these activities and are living proof of their benefits. It is my pleasure, on behalf of the City Administration and the Citizens of Edmonton, to wish the Optimist Club every success in this and future ventures.



MAYOR



THE CITY OF EDMONTON

OPTIMISM



C. G. CARTER
President, Optimist Club of Edmonton

Strontium 90, radiation poisoning and space ships are common everyday thoughts of the youth of today. These young people, the leaders of tomorrow, without guidance and help, cannot be expected to fulfill the duties of tomorrow. The feeling, thoughts and optimism of our young people, we want to keep alive. They are the ones that will have a definite voice in our future.

This is one of the reasons why it is a wonderful feeling to be an Optimist. That is why the Optimist Club of Edmonton has worked hard, unselfishly to keep amateur boxing, the art of self defense, alive in Alberta today, with the ultimate goal for all young fighters, a chance to take part in the Optimist Club **Golden Gloves Boxing Tournament**.

This is one of the ways, besides our Little League Baseball, Football and our instructing in how to handle and shoot a rifle, that we try in some small way to help guide the youth of this city and of this province. The Optimist Creed, "Friend of the Boy" originally meant just that. Now we are going to have to extend that to mean "Friend of Youth". Our Junior Optimist Club, a group of boys and girls, is now beginning to make itself known. I can see before very long that the future citizens of this city will look

back with pride to the Junior Optimist Club who helped to give them guidance and inspiration along the right path.

The Optimist Club of Edmonton, of which I am proud to be President, has enjoyed tremendously the time and effort they have spent in bringing you this Boxing Tournament. We are striving in every way to make it a bigger and better boxing show so that not only can we help amateur boxing, but with any remuneration we get, we can also help some other boy along the path of his choice.

Let me say welcome to the 1961 Optimist Club of Edmonton Invitational Golden Gloves Boxing Tournament.



The Optimist Creed

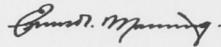
Promise Yourself . . .

- To be so strong that nothing can disturb your peace of mind.
- To talk health, happiness and prosperity to every person you meet.
- To make all your friends feel that there is something in them.
- To look at the sunny side of everything and make your optimism come true.
- To think only of the best, to work only for the best and expect only the best.
- To be just as enthusiastic about the success of others as you are about your own.
- To forget the mistakes of the past and press on to the greater achievements of the future.
- To wear a cheerful countenance at all times and give every living creature you meet a smile.
- To give so much time to the improvement of yourself that you have no time to criticize others,
- To be too large for worry, too noble for anger, too strong for fear and too happy to permit the presence of trouble.



The Optimist Club has a splendid history of service and devotion to the wholesome development of the youth of this province. The effects of this interest are enduring, influencing today the leaders of tomorrow.

May I, on behalf of the Government of the Province of Alberta, extend every good wish for the continued success of your organization

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Ernest Manning".

PREMIER

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA



THE OPTIMIST INVITATIONAL GOLDEN GLOVES



By E. G. (Ted) Wall

Chairman, Optimist Golden Gloves

In this our eleventh year of Optimist sponsorship of the Golden Gloves, it will mark the first change in format of the Gloves from that of previous years to this year's Invitational Tournament.

This was brought about for a number of reasons. Last year at a meeting with boxing clubs, radio and press, it was agreed by the majority that the Gloves needed a general overhaul.

In our first years of sponsorship, the Golden Gloves has grown from an entry of 36 competitors in 1951 to a three-day tournament in 1960 with a total of 156 entries.

Basically, the objectives of the Optimist Golden Gloves are:

1. To encourage local and rural communities to sponsor amateur boxing as a healthy recreation for boys.
2. To provide a tournament for a large number of competitors in which all expenses of competitors, managers, trainers, etc., are paid.
3. This tournament to act as a reward for efforts of boys throughout the season.

The Optimist Club of Edmonton feels that as an invitational tournament, the Golden Gloves will provide a more entertaining tournament to the interested public.

It will also prevent the entry of boys not qualified for a tournament of this calibre and thereby lower the risk of serious or permanent injury to any competitor; and at this point it would be well to make note of the fact that the Optimist Club of Edmonton has conducted over 4,000 rounds of boxing with only two injuries of any consequence and these were of a minor nature.

One of the conditions of this year's entry into the tournament, is that a fighter must have participated in five previous fights this season. This rule was included to increase activity in amateur boxing circles throughout the Province and from the number of boxing cards conducted in the past three months, it may be an indication that we have accomplished this.

The fact that The Dominion Boxing Finals will be held this year at Drayton Valley in May, is a clear indication that Alberta takes a back seat to no other province when it comes to boxing. Many of the boys you will see in this year's Gloves will be participating in The Dominion Finals and to these boys the Optimist Club of Edmonton wish every success.

In closing, as Chairman, I would be remiss if on behalf of the Optimist Club of Edmonton I did not thank most sincerely the many persons outside our Club who assisted us to make this year's Gloves a success. People such as the press, radio and TV, the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, Alberta Branch, and its officials, attending physicians, the boys on continuity, to the businessmen who have so generously supported our Club by contributing advertising to our programme. Last but no less important, the fans who continually support amateur boxing in Alberta.

Thank you and enjoy the Gloves.

—E. G. (Ted) Wall.

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The Alberta Branch A.A.U. of C.

Once again as boxing chairman of the Alberta Athletic Branch, it gives me great pleasure to thank the Optimist Club of Edmonton for running off one of Canada's biggest tournaments; and what a great organization they are to work with. Also, I'd like to thank the press and radio for the wonderful work that they do towards helping to keep Amateur Boxing alive. Also the fans that turn out and support each and every club. The Golden Gloves was sponsored and originated in 1927 by the New York Daily News Ltd. at first to amateur boxers in the metropolitan district, it spread to Chicago the following year and has since grown to be national and international in scope. "The voluntary entrance of a boy into an amateur boxing tournament stamps him as a brave man."

Each knows that it is the severest test a man can have in sport. Maybe he will be thumped into oblivion in his first bout, but his heart was right or he wouldn't have entered. He knows that every time he pokes his head through the ropes he has to face an adversary whose one purpose is to knock him out.

Golden Glove champions have been found in strange places. Boys who went into it as a lark, or in a dare, or doubting themselves, have found themselves under the spotlight's glare before hundreds of spectators, fighting for the championship. It happens as quickly as that. Boys who were in provinces in January have come into the March finals with skill and confidence.. The huge throng will peg two or three of the contestants, possibly more, as outstanding professional prospects and they probably will be right.

But we never have been interested in conducting Golden Gloves as an incubator for professional boxing. Our objective is to give these boys a chance to express themselves, to share the spotlight for a moment, to build up their bodies and above all, their characters.

An addition to its service as a youth development activity, the Golden Gloves also serves an ever growing source of funds for worthy charitable organizations. The net proceeds of the Golden Gloves tournaments everywhere are contributed to such organizations, and over a period of years, contributions by the News Welfare Association in New York City alone has totaled almost \$650,000.00

The vast majority of boys who compete in the Golden Gloves do not turn to professional boxing as a career. Many of these who do, however, do turn to the heights of boxing fame. In 1947, seven of the eight world professional champions were graduates of the Golden Gloves.

Boxing Chairman—Gordon Russel.

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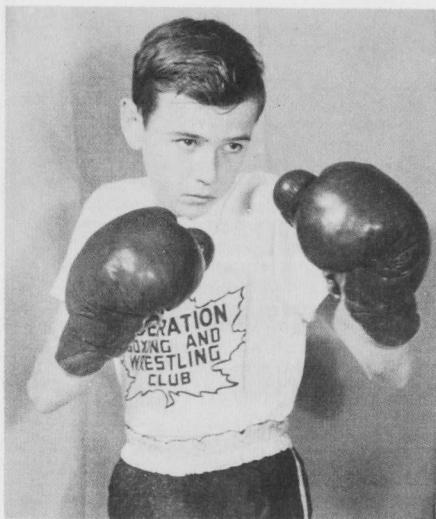
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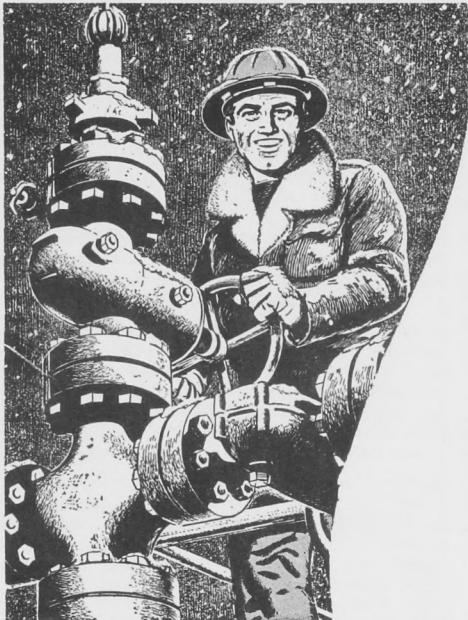
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BOXING HISTORY

The practice of Boxing as a sport has been engaged in as long as 3,000 B.C. as indicated by the findings of carvings on stone showing two fighters squared off in a boxing stance. Boxing was practiced in Greece as early as 900 B.C. The sport was included in the Olympic Games sometime during the seventh century, B.C. . . . the hands were covered with soft thongs for protection and the sport was conducted on a high level. A match of that day consisted of two fighters seated on the floor facing each other and, at a signal, fighting to a finish. The wrappings around the hands, known as Cestus, were very hard and victory in a fight meant death to the opponent. Theagenee, one of the greatest of the Greek fighters, is supposed to have killed more than 1,400 men in boxing.

Present day interest in the sport stems almost directly from activity in the seventeenth century. England is given credit for originating pugilism. James Figg in the 1700's was the most famous; he was apparently unbeatable. His strategy was to hit first, addling his opponent at the very outset so that the remainder of the fight would be comparatively easy. Most people wanted to be like him. To satisfy the demand, he opened an Academy of Boxing. He so stimulated interest that several of his students opened academies of their own.

Figg finally retired, undefeated, at the age of 36. Boxing as conducted by Figg provided that men continue to fight without rest until a winner was declared.

After Figg, Jack Broughton appeared and took over the leadership of the sport. He is credited with the introduction of gloves to the sport because he used a type of glove to protect his hands and his opponents when training. He was a great fighter and after a careful study of boxing, recommended radical changes in the sport. He wanted most of all to make it a cleaner, less brutal sport. Broughton formulated in 1743 a set of rules to be used for boxing bouts. In them he specified that the seconds accompany their fighters to the centre of the boxing area at the beginning of each set-to. If a fighter could not return to the centre within 30 seconds, after he was sent to the floor, he would lose the fight. He also included rules against such things as striking a man while he was down, and pulling clothing or hair. These rules were liked so well that they were adopted generally throughout the kingdom and continued in force for more than a hundred years.

During all these years, the fighting was bare-fisted. The Marquis of Queensbury entered the boxing scene by declaring that the sport was too barbarous. He devised a set of rules in 1865, which specified gloves and barred gouging, biting, wrestling and so on. These rules heralded the beginning of the classification of boxers into weights and the awarding of prizes.

In America, fighting was not of much importance through the first half of the nineteenth century. Two fighters were considered the cham-

pions at that time—Jacob Hyer, in one fight declared himself champion in 1816. His son won a few fights and classed himself as his father's successor to the championship. Boxing gained interest later when Paddy Ryan defeated an English fighter for the world's championship. John L. Sullivan met and defeated Ryan to become champion of the universe. Sullivan appeared at theatres all over the country challenging all comers. No one defeated him even though he was offering \$100 to any person who would stay with him through four rounds. He did most of his fighting with gloves, but occasionally he fought bare-fisted. In September, 1892 James J. Corbett defeated Sullivan in New Orleans in twenty-one rounds under the Marquis of Queensbury rules. During this time boxing was not legal and much of it, particularly that on which bets were placed was carried on in secret. In 1896, boxing was legalized in New York, and the other states were quick to follow suit. It wasn't until the twentieth century when Amateur Boxing became organized and gained interest.

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OLYMPIC GAMES CHAMPIONS

ST. LOUIS—1904

Heavy: Sam Berger (U.S.). **Middle:** Charles Mayer (U.S.). **Welter:** Al Young (U.S.). **Light:** H. J. Spangler (U.S.). **Feather:** O. L. Kirk (U.S.). **Bantam:** O. L. Kirk (U.S.). **Fly:** George V. Finnegan (U.S.).

LONDON—1908

Heavy: A. L. Oldham (G.B.). **Middle:** J. W. H. T. Douglas (G.B.). **Light:** F. Grace (G.B.). **Feather:** R. K. Gunn (G.B.). **Bantam:** H. Thomas (G.B.).

The United States and Great Britain are the only nations to make a clean sweep in any of the Olympic Games boxing competitions, the former in 1904 and Great Britain in 1908.

ANTWERP—1920

Heavy: R. R. Fawson (G.B.). **Light-heavy:** Eddie Eagan (U.S.). **Middle:** H. W. Mallin (G.B.). **Welter:** T. Schneider (Canada). **Light:** Sam Mossberg (U.S.). **Feather:** R. Fritsch (France). **Bantam:** C. Walker (S. Africa). **Fly:** Frankie Genaro (U.S.)

PARIS—1924

Heavy: Otto Von Perat (Norway). **Light-Heavy:** H. J. Mitchell (G.B.). **Middle:** H. W. Mallin (G.B.). **Welter:** J. Delarge (Belgium). **Light:** H. Nielson (Denmark). **Feather:** Jackie Fields **Bantam:** Willie Smith (S. Africa). **Fly:** Fidel La-Barba (U.S.).

AMSTERDAM—1928

Heavy: A. Rodriguez Jurado (Argentina). **Light-heavy:** Vittorio Avendano (Argentina). **Middle:** Pietro Toscani (Italy). **Welter:** Ed Morgan (New Zealand). **Light:** Carlo Orlando (Italy). **Feather:** L. Van Klavern (Holland). **Bantam:** Vittorio Tamagnini (Italy). **Fly:** Anton Kossis (Hungary).

LOS ANGELES—1932

Heavy: Santiago Alberto Lovell (Argentina). **Light-heavy:** David E. Carstens (S. Africa). **Middle:** Carmen Barth (U.S.). **Welter:** Eddie Flynn (U.S.). **Light:** Laurie Stevens (S. Africa). **Feather:** Carmelo Ambrosio Robledo (Argentina) **Bantam:** Horac Gwynnee (Canada). **Fly:** Stephan Enekes (Hungary).

BERLIN—1936

Heavy: Herbert Runge (Germany). **Light-heavy:** Roger Michelot (France). **Light:** Imre Harang (Hungary). **Feather:** Oscar Casanovas (Argentina). **Middle:** Jean Despeaux (France). **Welter:** Sten Suvie (Finland). **Bantam:** Underico Sergio (Italy). **Fly:** Willie Kaiser (Germany).

LONDON—1948

Heavy: Rafael Iglesias (Argentina). **Light-heavy:** George Hunter (S. Africa). **Middle:** Laszlo Pap (Hungary). **Welter:** Julius Torma (Czechoslovakia). **Light:** Gerald Dreyer (S. Africa). **Feather:** Ernesto Formenti (Italy). **Bantam:** Tibor Csik (Hungary). **Fly:** Pascual Perez (Argentina).

HELSINKI—1952

Heavy: Edward Sanders (U.S.). **Light-heavy:** Norvel Lee (U.S.). **Middle:** Floyd Patterson (U.S.). **Light-middle:** Laszlo Papp (Hungary). **Welter:** Zygmunt Chychia (Poland). **Light-welter:** Charles Adkins (U.S.). **Light:** Aureliano Bolognesi (Italy). **Feather:** Jan Zachara (Czechoslovakia). **Bantam:** Peni Hamalainen (Finland). **Fly:** Nate Brooks (U.S.).

MELBOURNE—1956

Heavy: P. Radamacher (U.S.). **Light-heavy:** J. Boyd (U.S.). **Middle:** Schatkov (U.S.S.R.). **Light-middle:** L. Papp (Hungary). **Welter:** N. Linca (Rumania). **Light-welter:** V. Jengibarian (USSR). **Light:** Cpl. R. McTaggart (Britain). **Feather:** V. Safronov (U.S.S.R.). **Bantam:** W. Behrendt (Germany). **Fly:** T. Spinks (G.B.).

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THE FEDERATION BOXING CLUB

Last year was no doubt the finest year the club enjoyed so far as the Golden Gloves Competition was concerned. With only seven entrants, four Gloves titles were won and came very near to winning the Aggregate Trophy, but had to be content with 2nd place to Jasper Place Club with an entry of 16.

However the club established through the four title holders a record which might never again be equalled in the Gloves Competition. The McGrandle Brothers, Johnny, Billy and James have been the only brothers to enter and win three titles in one Competition plus the unique feat of having Johnny chosen as the Golden Boy and also winner of the Best Left Hand award when he defeated the former Golden Boy, Ron Bougie in the 125 lb. division with what was later described by those who saw it as the greatest fight to have ever been seen in any Golden Gloves competition to date.

Our other title holder was young Colin Ross who had tough opposition all the way but came through in the final to take the title.

Johnny and Billy McGrandle and Colin Ross went on to take Northern titles and Provincial titles and Johnny went on to record the winning of every major prize in Alberta, including the Legion belt of honour and to represent Alberta in the Pre-Olympics trials in Montreal where he was defeated in Semi-Final. He was judged the best prospect of the year at a dinner attended by all sports forecasters where they awarded him the Gordon Russell trophy.

Getting away to an early start this year, the club has endeavoured to keep Amateur Boxing to the front by holding a show every month in a year when no big events are contemplated. By so doing, the club has invited clubs as far away as Turner Valley to show their fighters to Edmonton public, thereby ensuring that this year the Golden Gloves Competition, through their new look of invitational competition will be assured of having a high calibre of fighting material for which might very well be the finest Golden Gloves Competition to date.

The Federation Boxing Club will again be guided by Dr. Colin A. Ross, Scottie McGrandle and Charlie Graham, your hard working instructor whose experience has been invaluable. A larger entry of fighters from the club will be put before the Golden Gloves Committee, comprising Open, Junior, and Novice, and hope to give a good account of ourselves to keep the colours of the Federation in the top bracket once again. Three of last year's title holders will again be challenging, namely, Billy and James McGrandle, and Colin Ross, but our current Golden Boy, Johnny, has decided to rest for a while and concentrate and brush up on his soccer.

The Club's further activities will be as always to further amateur boxing by showing to the public either through the medium of TV, boxing cards or any other means that amateur boxing is a good, clean, healthy form of physical education and if I may be allowed to quote a recent statement of our President, Dr. Colin Ross,

who from the medical viewpoint states that "amateur boxing, the art of self defense, befits a boy to face future adversities in life from a healthier and stronger mental outlook".

In conclusion may I, on behalf of our Federation Boxing Club congratulate the efforts of the Optimists Club for allowing us the privilege of entering their Invitational Tournament this year and hope that they will rise to greater heights in the furtherance of Amateur Boxing.

. . . Yours in Sport

—for and on behalf of the Federation
Boxing Club,

—SCOTTY MCGRANDLE

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SOME FACTS AND ODDITIES OF BOXING WORTH KNOWING

SHORTEST FIGHT ON RECORD—Al Couture K.O.'d Ralph Walton in 10½ seconds of the first round at Lewiston, Me. on September 26, 1946.

LONGEST FIGHT ON RECORD—Andy Bowen vs. Jack Burke, 110 rounds (7 hours and 19 minutes) result—a draw (referee called it no contest when men couldn't continue). April 6, 1893.

LARGEST GATE—Gene Tunney vs. Jack Dempsey (second fight) at Soldiers Field, September 22, 1927. Gate \$2,658,660.

LARGEST ATTENDANCE AT A FIGHT—135,132 watched Tony Zale K.O. Billy Pryor at a Fraternal Order of Eagles free show in Milwaukee on August 18, 1941.

LARGEST PAID ATTENDANCE—Dempsey vs. Tunney, first fight, 120,757 on September 23, 1926, in Philadelphia.

LARGEST AMOUNT EVER RECEIVED FOR A FIGHT BY A CONTESTANT—Gene Tunney in his Chicago fight with Dempsey, he received \$990,445.

LARGEST INDOOR BOXING ATTENDANCE—Henry Armstrong vs. Fritzie Zivic 23,306 January 17, 1941, in Madison Square Gardens.

LARGEST INDOOR BOXING GATE—Rocky Graziano vs. Tony Zale, \$422,918 on July 16, 1947, in Chicago.

LARGEST INDOOR ATTENDANCE FOR AMATEUR FIGHTS—Golden Gloves tournament in Chicago, 23,123 on April 2, 1931.

TALLEST BOXER—Henry Johnson from Ottawa, 1898-1900 was 7 feet 2 inches and scaled 265 pounds.

SECOND TALLEST—Ewart Potrgeiter, South Africa, 7 feet, 1 inch, 326 pounds.

MOST CONTESTS FOUGHT—Abraham Hollandersky, fought 1,309 contests and 387 wrestling matches between the years 1905 and 1918.

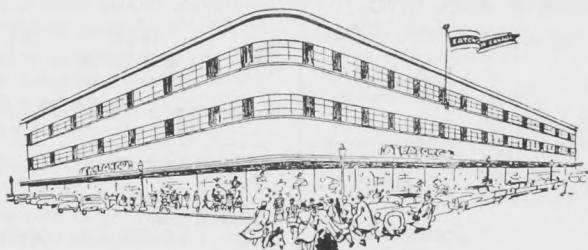
BIGGEST RECORD BREAKER—Willie Pep, not only garnered the coveted World's Featherweight Championship but in process broke and made several fistic records. He was the youngest boxer to hold a world's title in the previous 40 years, he broke the receipts for a featherweight bout indoors, he never lost a decision, never fought a draw — all within 10 months. Ten months before winning the crown he had fought his first main bout.

OLDEST PARTICIPANTS IN BOXING—February, 1916, Walter Edgerton better known as the "Kentucky Rosebud" K.O.'d John Henry Johnson in four rounds at the Broadway Athletic Club in New York. The "Rosebud" was 63 years old and Johnson, 45. "Rosebud" was a great featherweight in the 1890's.

GREATEST WEIGHT DIFFERENCE IN A WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP FIGHT—Between Primo Carnera and Tommy Loughran at Miami, March 1, 1934, Carnera weighed 270 pounds and Loughran 184 pounds.

FIRST USE OF BOXING GLOVES—October 8, 1818.

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THE QUEENSBURY RULES

Modern Boxing's first set of rules were devised by the Marquis of Queensbury and was first presented in 1865. However, it was not until 1872, at a tournament in London, that the rules were followed in toto, all contestants wearing gloves and fighting three-minute rounds, with wrestling, throwing, gouging, etc., barred. These rules are the basis of todays' boxing rules and much of it is unchanged.

RULE 1.—To be a fair stand-up boxing match in a 24-ft. ring or as near as possible.

RULE 2.—No wrestling or hugging allowed.

RULE 3.—The rounds to be of three minutes' duration, and one minutes' rest time between rounds.

RULE 4.—If either man falls through weakness or otherwise, he must get up unassisted. Ten seconds to be allowed him to do so. The other man meanwhile to return to his corner and when the fallen man is on his legs ,the round is to be resumed and continued till the three minutes have expired. If one man fails to come to the scratch in the ten seconds allowed, it shall be in the power of the referee to give his award in favor of the other man.

RULE 5.—A man hanging on the ropes in a helpless state, with his toes off the ground shall be considered down.

RULE 6.—No seconds or any other person to be allowed in the ring during the rounds.

RULE 7.—Should the contest be stopped by any unavoidable interference, the referee to name the time and place as soon as possible for finishing the contest, so that the match must be won and lost, unless the backers of both men agree to draw the stakes.

RULE 8.—The gloves to be fair sized boxing gloves and the best quality and new..

RULE 9.—Should a glove burst or come off it must be replaced to the referee's satisfaction.

RULE 10.—A man on one knee is considered down, and if struck is entitled to the stakes.

RULE 11.—No shoes or boots with springs allowed.

RULE 12.—The contest in all other respects to be goverened by revised rule of the London Prize Ring.

• • • • •

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Max Schmeling in 1938;
John Henry Lewis in 1939;
Jack Roper in 1939;
Buddy Baer in 1942;
Tami Mauriello in 1946.

His other first round Kayos which included some exhibitions, were: Jack Kracken in 1934; King Levinsky in 1935; Charlie Relztaff in 1936; Eddie Simms in 1936; Jim Robinson (Exhibition) in 1941; Johnny Davis (Exhibition) in 1944; Dan Bolton (Exhibition) in 1950; Chang Pulu in 1951.

Tommy Burns has the record for the shortest fight in a heavyweight championship fight, he KO'd Jim Roche in 1 minute and 28 seconds, in establishing their record time of 1:28, Burns was merely improving on a record he established for himself, for in 1907 he had KO'd Bill Squires in 2:09.

Other famous first round Kayos were:

Al Hostack over Freddie Steele;
Jimmy McLarnin over Young Corbett;
Tony Canzoneri over Al Singer and Joe Gans;
Al Singer four months before his defeat at the hands of Canzoneri lowered the boom on Sammy Mandell in one;
Terrible Terry McGovern over Pedlar Palmer;
Bob Fitzsimmons over Peter Maher;
Jack Johnson over Peter Felix.

Jack Dempsey the one round KO artist, early in his career, was stopped by Jim Flynn in one frame and a year and a day later Jack reversed the outcome by finishing Flynn in one. Dempsey scored well over sixty one-round Kayos, including exhibitions in his career, some of his more notable victims were: Fred Fulton, Carl Morris and Arthur Pelkey.

Jimmy Carruthers over Vic Toweel, and Rocky Marciano stopped Jersey Joe Walcott in 1953 in the first.

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JUDGES

The following are extracts from the A.I.B.A. Rules applicable to A.A.U. of C.
A.A.U. of C. Directive on Rule 10 - (a)—Three judges only will be used.

Rule 12:

- (2) The Jury will check the scoring papers of the three judges to ensure that:
 - (a) The points are correctly totalled.
 - (b) The names of the boxers are correctly entered.
 - (c) A winner has been nominated.
 - (d) That the scoring papers are signed.
- The president of the Jury shall then make known to the announcer the name of the boxer shown as winner on each judge's card.
- (3) The Jury shall report to Executive Committee any judge whose markings of contests it considers unsatisfactory and said judge may be relieved of further judging.
- (7) The decision of a judge is final and without appeal.

Rule 15:

- (a) Each judge shall independently judge the merits of the two contestants.
- (b) He shall not speak to a contestant, nor to another judge during the contest, but may, if necessary at the end of a round, bring to the notice of the referee any incident which he (the referee) may appear not to have noticed, such as the misconduct of a second, loose ropes, etc.
- (c) Enter the number of points awarded to each competitor, immediately after the end of each round.
- (d) At the end of the bout a judge shall total the points, nominate a winner and sign his scoring paper, and his verdict shall be made known to the public.

Rule 17:

- (a) If both boxers are injured or knocked out simultaneously and cannot continue the contest, the judges shall record the points gained by each boxer up to the time of this incident and the leading boxer on points shall be declared the winner.

Rule 18:

In awarding points, the following directives shall be observed:—

Directive 1—Concerning Hits

- (a) During each round a judge shall assess the respective scores of each boxer according to the number of hits obtained by each. Each hit to have scoring value must land directly with the knuckle part of the closed glove of either hand on any part of the front or sides of the head or body above the belt. Swings landing as above described are scoring hits.
- (b) The value of hits scored in a rally of infighting shall be assessed at the end of such rally in the following manner:
 - (1) To a boxer getting very much the better of the infighting rally, 2 pts.
 - (2) To a boxer getting the better of the rally to a lesser degree, 1 point.

Judges are reminded that infighting blows which merely connect without the weight of the body or shoulders are not scoring hits.

- (c) Hits which are struck by a boxer:
 - (1) While infringing any of the rules.
 - (2) With one side, the heel, the inside of the gloves or with an open glove or any part of the glove other than the knuckle part of the closed glove.
 - (3) Which land on the arms.
 - (4) Which merely connect, without the weight of the body or shoulders.
- are not scoring hits.

Rule 18: Directive 2—Concerning Fouls.

- (a) During each round, a judge shall assess the seriousness of and shall impose a suitable scoring penalty for any foul witnessed by him irrespective of whether or not the referee has observed such foul or not.
- (b) If the referee warns one of the competitors the judges may award a point to the other competitor. When a judge decides to award a point to a competitor for a foul committed by his opponent for which the latter has been warned by the referee, he shall place a "W" in the appropriate column against the points of the warned competitor to show that he has done so. If he decides not so to award a point, he shall, in the appropriate column, place the letter "X" against the points allotted for that round to the warned competitor.
- (c) If a judge observes a foul apparently unnoticed by the referee, and imposes an appropriate penalty on the offender, he shall indicate that he has done so by placing in the appropriate column the letter "J".

Remember:

"W" when the referee has warned,
 "X" when you overrule the referee,
 "J" when you judge a foul on your own.

It is recommended that judges awarding penalties for fouls, whether noticed by the referee or not, award penalties as follows:

- (a) For fouls detrimental to boxing without damage to opponent, 1 pt.
- (b) For fouls that give the offender advantage by damaging his opponent. 2 to 3 points.
- (c) For fouls which, (if seen by the referee or not) should bring disqualification, 4 to 5 points.

Rule 18: Directive 3—Concerning the Awarding of Points

- (a) Twenty points shall be awarded for each round. No fractions of points may be given. The better boxer shall receive 20 points and his opponent proportionately less. If equal in merit each shall receive 20 points.
- (b) If, at the end of a contest and having marked each round a judge finds that

- the boxers are equal in points, he shall award the decision to the boxer who:
- (1) Has done the most attacking and if equal in that respect,
 - (2) Has shown the better defence and made his opponent miss.

A.A.U. of C. Directive on Rules 18, Directive 3
(A winner must be nominated.)

1. It is recommended that the sentence "at the end of each round the better boxer shall receive twenty points and his opponent proportionately less" will be implemented as follows:
 - (a) At the end of **each** round the judge will total his score and establish which boxer is in the lead and by how many points.
 - (b) The winner of the round is then given 20 points and the loser proportionately less: for example, if at the end of the round RED was leading by 3 points, the score on the score card for that round would be RED 20, BLUE 17.
 - (c) When boxers are equal in points at the end of the contest, the judge will mark his score card showing how he awarded the decision, i.e., Jones winner—Most attacking.

Rule 19:

- (a) A judge is advised to direct his gaze upon a point midway between the two boxers.
- (b) Record his points for that round on his scoring paper.

Rule 20—Only two warnings by the referee may be given to the same boxer in one contest. If a referee intends to warn a boxer, he shall stop the contest, and will demonstrate the infringement. He will then point to the boxer and to each judge.

The following are fouls:

1. Hitting or holding below the belt, tripping, kicking and butting with foot or knee.
2. Hits or blows with head, shoulder, forearm, elbow throttling of the opponent, pressing with arm or elbow in opponent's face, pressing the head of the opponent back over the ropes.
3. Hitting with open gloves, the inside of the glove, wrists or side of the hand.
4. Hits landing on the back of the opponent, and especially any blow on the back of the neck or head; and kidney punch.
5. Pivot blows.
6. Attack whilst holding the ropes or making an unfair use of the ropes.
7. Lying on, wrestling and throwing in the clinch.
8. An attack on an opponent who is down or who is in the act of rising.
9. Holding.
10. Holding, or locking of the opponent's arm or head or pushing an arm underneath the arm of opponent.
11. Holding and hitting, or pulling and hitting.
12. Ducking below the belt of the opponent in a manner dangerous to an opponent.

13. Completely passive defence by means of double cover and intentionally falling to avoid a blow.
14. Useless, aggressive or offensive utterances during the bout.
15. Not stepping back when ordered to break.
16. Attempting to strike opponent immediately after the referee has ordered 'break' and before taking a step back.

If a referee has any reason to believe that a foul has been committed, which he, himself has not seen, he may consult the judges.

Rule books have been ordered and you are urged to obtain a copy when they are available.

Note that three knock-downs within a round do not necessarily terminate a bout in amateur boxing.

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REFEREE

The following are extracts from the A.I.B.A. rules applicable to A.A.V. of C. Operation and which will apply to refereeing.

Rule 4:

- (a) The National Chairman has been contacted for a policy concerning the matter of a vest to be worn by all competitors, so until we hear from him this would appear to be a dress requirement.
- (b) Gum shields **may** be worn, and a cup-protector or jock-strap **shall** be worn.
- (e) The use of grease or vaseline is forbidden.

Rule 8:

- All bouts shall be of three rounds and of three minutes per round.

Rule 9:

- (a) Only the second shall enter the ring. The assistant-second must remain outside the ring.
- (b) No advice, assistance or encouragement shall be given to a competitor by his second or assistant during the progress of the rounds.
- (c) A second may give in for a competitor and may when he considers his boxer to be in difficulty, throw the sponge or towel into the ring, **except** when the referee is in the course of counting.
- (d) During the boxing, neither second nor assistant-second shall remain on the platform of the ring. The second or his assistant shall before a round begins, remove from the platform of the ring, towels, buckets, etc.

Rule 10:

- (g) If a referee is incapacitated in the course of a bout, the time keeper shall strike the gong to stop the bout and the standby referee on the roll of approved referees shall control the bout and order boxing to be resumed.

Rule 12:

- (3) The jury shall report to the Executive Committee who in its opinion does not efficiently enforce the rules and the offending referee may be relieved of further duties.
- (7) The decision of a referee is final and without appeal.

DUTIES OF A REFEREE**Rule 14:**

- (1) The referee shall officiate in the ring.
- (2) We shall,
 - (a) Prevent a weak boxer from receiving undue and unnecessary punishment.
 - (b) See that the rules of fair play are strictly observed.
 - (c) Maintain control of the contest at all its stages.
 - (d) At end of contest, collect and check the papers of the judges, hand these papers to the president of the jury. Raise the winner's hand **but not until** the announcement has been

made. When a referee disqualifies a boxer or stops the bout, he shall first inform the President of the jury which boxer he has disqualified or the reason for which he has stopped the bout, to enable the President to instruct the announcer to make the decision correctly known to the public.

- (3) (a) He shall use three words of command:
"STOP" when ordering them to stop boxing.
"BOX" when ordering them to continue.
"BREAK" when breaking a clinch, upon which command each boxer **must** step back before continuing boxing (otherwise the boxer is guilty of a foul).
- (4) He shall indicate to a boxer by suitable explanatory signs or gestures any infringements of the rules.

POWERS OF THE REFEREE**Rule 14:**

- (5) The referee is empowered:
 - (a) To terminate a contest at any stage if he considers it too one-sided.
 - (b) To terminate a contest at any stage for an injury.
 - (c) To terminate a contest if he considers the contestants are not in earnest. In such cases he may disqualify one or both contestants.
 - (d) To caution a boxer or to stop the boxing during a contest in order to administer a warning to a boxer against fouls or for any other reason.
 - (e) To disqualify a boxer who fails to comply **immediately** with his orders.
 - (f) To disqualify a second or his assistant who infringes the rules.
 - (g) With or without warning, to disqualify a contestant for fouling.
 - (h) In the event of a knock-down, to suspend a count if a boxer deliberately fails to retire to a neutral corner or delays to do so.
 - (i) To interpret the rules in so far as they are applicable or relevant to a contest or to take action on any circumstance not covered by a rule.
- (6) If a boxer infringes the rules but does not merit disqualification, the referee shall stop the contest and issue a warning to the offender. As a preliminary to a warning the referee shall order the boxers to "STOP". The warning shall be clearly given and in such a way that the boxer understands the reason and purpose of the warning. The referee shall signal with his hands to each of the judges that a **special warning** has been given and shall clearly indicate the guilty boxer. After giving the warning, the referee shall order the boxers to "BOX". A boxer shall not be warned

more than twice in a contest. If a boxer offends after a second warning he shall be disqualified.

- (b) A referee may caution a boxer; a caution is in the nature of admonishment or advice to check or prevent undesirable practices or the less serious infringements of the rules. To do so he will not necessarily stop the contest but must avail of a suitable safe opportunity during the contest.

Rule 7: A referee may be required to be medically examined as to his physical fitness. The wearing of spectacles, wrist watches, or rings on the fingers is not permitted.

Rule 16:

- (g) At a "knock down" the timekeeper shall signal to the referee with his hand the passing of the seconds while the referee is counting.
 (h) If at the end of a round, other than a last round a boxer is "down" and the referee is in the course of counting, the gong indicating the end of the round will not be sounded. It will be sounded only when the referee gives the command "Box". The end of the round cannot prevent a knock-out.

Rule 17:

- (a) If both boxers are injured, or are knocked out simultaneously, and cannot continue the contest, the judges shall record the points gained by each boxer up to its termination and the boxer who was leading up to the actual end shall be declared winner.
 (f) NO CONTEST. A bout may be terminated by the referee inside the scheduled distance owing to a material happening outside the responsibility of the boxers or the control of the referee, such as the ring becoming damaged, the failure of the lighting supply, exceptional weather conditions, etc. In such circumstances the bout shall be declared "no contest" and in the case of championships the jury shall decide the necessary further action.

Rule 20:

FOULS:—Before issuing a warning, a referee should remember that a warning may carry a heavy penalty and that a warning should not be lightly given.

The following are fouls:

- (1) Hitting or holding below the belt, tripping, kicking and butting with foot or knee.
- (2) Hits or blows with head, shoulder, forearm, elbow, throttling of the opponent, pressing with arm or elbow in opponent's face, pressing the head of the opponent back over the ropes.
- (3) Hitting with open gloves, the inside of the glove, wrist or side of the hand.
- (4) Hits landing on the back of the opponent and especially any blow on the back of the neck or head, and kidney punch.

- (5) Pivot blows.
- (6) Attack while holding the ropes or making unfair use of the ropes.
- (7) Lying on, wrestling and throwing in the clinch.
- (8) An attack on an opponent who is down or who is in the act of rising.
- (9) Holding.
- (10) Holding, or locking, of the opponent's arm or head, or pushing an arm underneath the arm of the opponent.
- (11) Holding and hitting, or pulling and hitting.
- (12) Ducking below the belt of the opponent in a manner dangerous to an opponent.
- (13) Completely passive defence by means of double cover and intentionally falling to avoid a blow.
- (14) Useless, aggressive, or offensive utterances during a bout.
- (15) Not stepping back when ordered to break.
- (16) Attempting to strike opponent immediately after the referee has ordered "Break" and before taking a step back.
 "If a referee has any reason to believe that a foul has been committed which he, himself, has not seen, he may consult the judges."

Rule 21:

A Boxer is considered "down":

- (1) If he touches the floor with any part of his body other than his feet.
- (2) If he hangs helpless on the ropes.
- (3) If he is outside or partly outside the ropes.
- (4) If following a hard punch he has not fallen but is in a semi-conscious state and in the opinion of the referee, cannot continue the bout. This is considered a knock-out even though no counting took place.

—(See DOWN in Rule Book).

Rule 23:

Shaking of Hands: Before beginning and after a bout, boxers shall shake hands but other shaking of hands between the rounds is prohibited.

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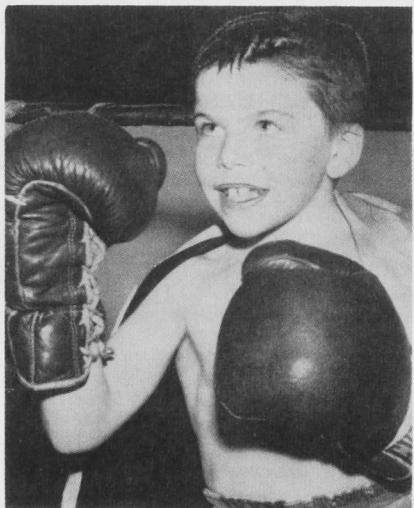
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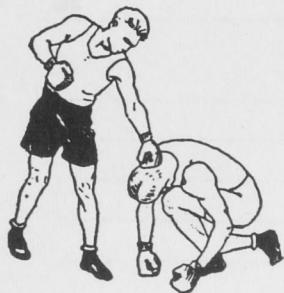
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3. Featherweight 125 lbs. and under _____
4. Lightweight 132 lbs. and under _____
5. Light Welterweight 139 lbs. and under _____
6. Welterweight 147 lbs. and under _____
7. Light Middleweight 156 lbs. and under _____
8. Middleweight 165 lbs. and under _____
9. Light Heavyweight 178 lbs. and under _____
10. Heavyweight any weight over. _____

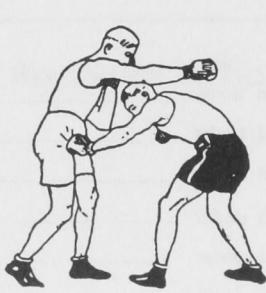
NOVICE

11. Flyweight under 112 lbs. _____
12. Bantamweight under 119 lbs. _____
13. Featherweight under 125 lbs. _____
14. Lightweight under 132 lbs. _____
15. Light Welterweight under 139 lbs. _____
16. Welterweight under 147 lbs. _____
17. Light Middleweight under 156 lbs. _____
18. Middleweight under 165 lbs. _____
19. Light Heavy under 178 lbs. _____
20. Heavyweight Any Weight Over _____
21. 60 lbs. and under _____
22. 65 lbs. and under _____
23. 70 lbs. and under _____
24. 75 lbs. and under _____
25. 80 lbs. and under _____
26. 85 lbs. and under _____
27. 90 lbs. and under _____
28. 95 lbs. and under _____
29. 100 lbs. and under _____
30. 105 lbs. and under _____
31. 110 lbs. and under _____



1

Hitting an opponent who is down.



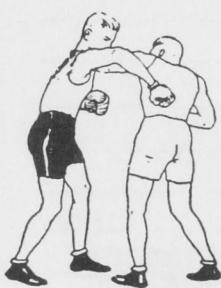
2

Hitting below the belt.



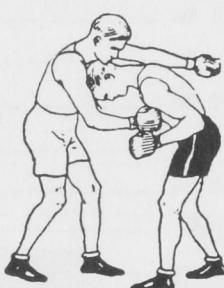
3

Kicking with the knee.



4

Hitting on the back.



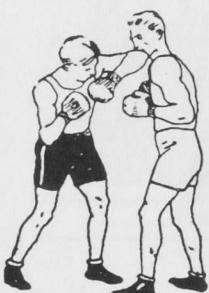
5

Butting



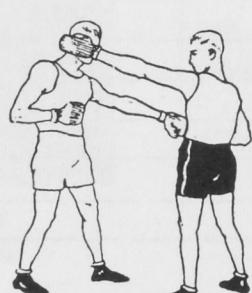
6

Any blow on back of neck



7

Hit with the elbow



8

Hit with the open glove



9

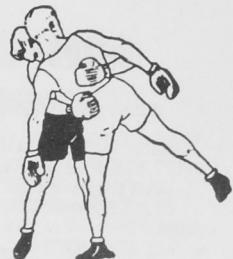
Pulling and hitting



10
Holding and hitting



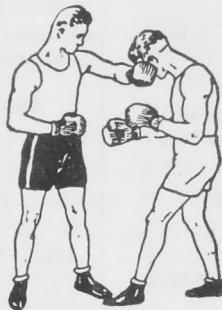
11
Hanging on to opponent



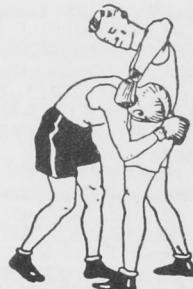
12
Wrestling



13
Both competitors are wrestling



14
Hit with forearm



15
Holding below the belt line

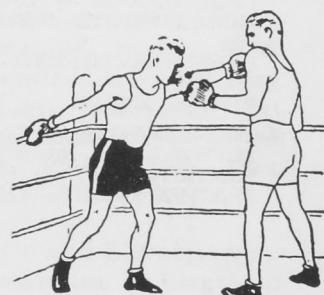


NOTE NOT
REGARDED A
FOUL UNDER
A.A.U. RULES

16
Ducking below the belt line



17
Pressing with the forearm



18
Any use of the ropes

BRITISH EMPIRE GAMES BOXING HISTORY

Results of 1930 Games in Canada:

FLYWEIGHT—W. Smith, South Africa.
 BANTAMWEIGHT—H. Mizler, England.
 FEATHERWEIGHT—F. R. Meachem, England.
 LIGHTWEIGHT—J. Rolland, Scotland.
 WELTERWEIGHT—L. Hall, South Africa.
 MIDDLEWEIGHT—F. Mallin, England.
 LIGHT HEAVYWEIGHT—J. Goyder, England.
 HEAVYWEIGHT—V. A. Stuart, England.

Results of 1934 Games in England:

FLYWEIGHT—P. Palmer, England.
 BANTAMWEIGHT—F. Ryan, England.
 FEATHERWEIGHT—C. Catterall, South Africa.
 LIGHTWEIGHT—L. Cook, Australia.
 MIDDLEWEIGHT—A. Shawyer, England.
 LIGHT HEAVYWEIGHT—G. J. Brennan, England.
 H. P. Floyd, England.

Results of 1938 Games in Australia:

FLYWEIGHT—J. S. Joubert, South Africa.
 BANTAMWEIGHT—W. H. Butler, England.
 FEATHERWEIGHT—A. W. Henricus, Ceylon.
 LIGHTWEIGHT—H. Groves, England.
 MIDDLEWEIGHT—D. P. Reardon, Wales.
 LIGHT HEAVYWEIGHT—N. Wolmarans, South Africa.

HEAVYWEIGHT—T. Osborne, Canada.

Results of 1950 Games in New Zealand:

FLYWEIGHT—H. Riley, Scotland.
 BANTAMWEIGHT—J. VanRensburg, South Africa.
 FEATHERWEIGHT—H. Gilliland, Scotland.
 LIGHTWEIGHT—R. Latham, England.
 T. Ratcliffe, England.
 MIDDLEWEIGHT—T. Van Schalkwyk, South Africa.

LIGHT HEAVYWEIGHT—D. Scott, England.
 HEAVYWEIGHT—F. Creagh, New Zealand.

Results of 1954 Games in Vancouver, Canada:

FLYWEIGHT—R. Currie, Scotland.
 BANTAMWEIGHT—J. Smillie, Scotland.
 FEATHERWEIGHT—L. Leisching, South Africa.
 LIGHTWEIGHT—P. Van Staden, South Africa.
 LIGHT-WELTER—M. Bergin, Canada.
 WELTERWEIGHT—N. Gargano, England.
 LIGHT-MIDDLE—W. Greaves, Canada.
 MIDDLEWEIGHT—J. Vander Kolff, South Africa.
 LIGHT HEAVYWEIGHT—P. Van Vuuren, South Africa.
 B. Harper, England.

Results of 1958 Games in Cardiff, Wales:

FLYWEIGHT—J. Brown, Scotland.
 BANTAMWEIGHT—H. Winstone, Wales.
 FEATHERWEIGHT—W. Taylor, Australia.

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JUST HOW DANGEROUS IS BOXING?

On television and in the movies old fighters frequently are pictured as hopeless, pitiful human wrecks, their health broken—their reason gone. Yet Jess Willard did not wind up foolish and drooling. Neither did Gene Tunney, Tom Gibbons, Georges Carpentier, Tommy Loughran, Jim Jeffries, Bob Fitzsimmons, Tom Sharkey, Jim Corbett, Jim McLarnin, Joe Louis, Joe Walcott — the list runs on and on.

There are punch drunk ex-fighters, of course. But that they are that way as a result of their having been boxers is today, in the light of searching medical investigations, highly debatable.

Is not the element of danger implicit in Boxing? Certainly, and because it is, such safety measures as have been introduced for the protection of boxers cannot be depended upon to preclude completely the possibility of injuries or even fatalities.

Even so, the marked drop in deaths attributable to boxing is heartening proof that greater safety measures and closer supervision of the sport represent a rational approach to the problem of eliminating, insofar as is humanly possible, the risk to health and life inherent in boxing.

Obviously, the most dramatic episode in boxing is the knockout, but, from a medical standpoint, a clean knockout isn't as serious as it appears.

Doctors say that blows to one of three regions are most likely to cause the temporarily unconscious-

ness that occurs when a man is knocked out. These regions are: the chin, the abdomen and the sides of the neck. The latter region is vulnerable because here are located the two main arteries of the neck. (Jiu-Jitsu and Judo experts rely heavily on blows to this area, delivered with the edge of the hand.

Most medical investigators have concerned themselves with studying the brain wave patterns of boxers as revealed by an instrument awesomely named the electroencephalograph. Doctors, in other words, even as laymen, have thought largely in terms of injuries to the head. Yet, despite the fact most boxers seem to take a great many punches to the head, it is only rarely that they receive a really solid punch there. Such a devastating puncher as Jack Dempsey has told physicians that only about one of his punches in a hundred landed solidly on an opponent's head.

In cooperation with the State Athletic Commission of Colorado, Drs. Edward W. Busse and Albert J. Silverman, in 1952, made encephalographic examination on 24 professional boxers. Nine of the fighters showed definite abnormalities, some of which were termed moderate, some severe. There was some indication that men who had been knocked out showed more disturbances than those who had not been kayoed.

Doctors Busse and Silverman attempted to determine if length of ring career had any connection

with encephalographic disturbances. How long a fighter had been fighting apparently had no bearing on the results. In fact, fewer disturbances were noted in men whose careers had extended over a considerable period of time. The doctors speculated that these men, for the most part, had escaped brain damage in their earlier fights, and therefore, because they were more experienced, had been better able to avoid injury in the ring.

Five Swedish investigators published in 1954 a rather comprehensive report on boxers' head injuries. Their study was made possible through the co-operation of the Swedish Boxing Association and Swedish Sports Federation. All boxers studied were amateurs. They reported they really could not "establish the magnitude of the risk of future defect in the nervous system inherent in boxers."

In other words, the Swedish doctors think it's impossible to predict the likelihood of future, permanent damage to the brain and nervous system. Symptoms of temporary brain damage observed by the doctors did not, in their opinion, necessarily indicate a process that might, at some future date, result in serious brain injury.

Doctors Harry A. Kaplan and Jefferson Browder of Brooklyn, studied 1,043 professional boxers. They believe that "the amount of damage that may be inflicted to the brain by a blow to the head with a gloved fist, during a properly conducted professional box-

ing contest, rarely produces cerebral changes demonstratable by any test that we have at the present time."

Doctors Kaplan and Browder apparently feel that when a boxer's electroencephalographic record is grossly disorganized—when it deviates sharply, in other words, from brain wave patterns regarded as normal — this may often be due to cerebral and personality defects inherent in the person rather than to occupational injury.

A punch drunk fighter may be in that condition because he was mentally disturbed before he ever started fighting, or because he may have contracted a disease which brought about brain damage that left him "Punchy."

Dr. C. H. Albaugh, of Los Angeles, believes that careful examination of boxers' eyes is one of the most important aspects of the total physical examination, for only in this way is it possible to save the sight in cases where previous injury, however slight, makes it highly probable that the vision will be permanently impaired by added injury.

The immortal Harry Greb, thumbed in a fight with tough Kid Norfolk, suffered a detached retina. Harry ignored the condition, lost the sight of his eye, but went on fighting five more years. He could not have gotten away with it today. Today's boxing commission doctors are on the alert for the slightest eye defects.

Dr. Joseph D. Romino, of Fairmont, West Virginia, believes no fighter whose blood pressure is

more than 20 points above normal should be permitted to fight. Dr. Romino's view is that fighters whose blood pressures are abnormally high run a greater risk of serious injury.

It is interesting to recall that at various times in his career Joe Louis had a pre-fight blood pressure somewhat in excess of that which the examining Doctors felt was desirable. Doctors who checked Sugar Fay Robinson's blood pressure immediately following Ray's second knockout of Bobo Olson found, to their amazement, that Sugar Ray's blood pressure was exactly the same as it was before the fight started, and it was perfectly normal then.

Injuries of the abdominal organs of boxers are uncommon, according to Dr. Thomas A. Gonzales, New York. Similarly, with the exception of fractures of the ribs that occur once in a while, injuries to the chest organs are very rare, the doctor points out.

In a survey Dr. Gonzales made in New York City covering the 32 year period from 1918 to 1950, he found fatal injuries in various sports as follows:

Football — 22, Boxing — 21, Baseball — 43.

As is evident from Dr. Gonzales report, boxing has produced fewer deaths in proportion to the number of participants, than occur in

baseball or football and far fewer deaths than result from daily accidents.

Authoritative studies on the longevity of boxers are lacking, but even a cursory glance at the records, show that many topnotch fighters lived as long or longer than the average male.

Jim Jeffries was 78 when he died, as was Tommy Ryan. Tom Sharkey died at 77, Tommy Burns at 74. Jack Johnston was 67 when an auto accident snuffed out his life, but Jack was in good health at the time of his death and conceivably, would have lived to a ripe old age. Jack Root is past 80. Abe Attell is 76. Mike Gibbons died recently at 69; his brother Tom, hale and hearty is nearly 70. Jack Dempsey will be 65 this summer. Gene Tunney will be 63. Johnny Coulon and Willie Ritchie are past 65, and Georges Carpentier will be 66 his next birthday. Johnny Dundee is another of the great old-timers who are in their sixties and still going strong.

There are many, many more and not a punch drunk man in the lot. Boxing is not a gentle sport; it never was. But, despite the fact that fighters sometimes do take severe beatings, premature death is not any more common among them than it is among the general population.

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To conform with international rules the A.A.U. added two classes and shifted the weights in some of the other divisions, starting in 1952. The set-up now calls for the following classes: 112, 119, 125, 132 139, 147, 156, 165, 178 and heavyweight.



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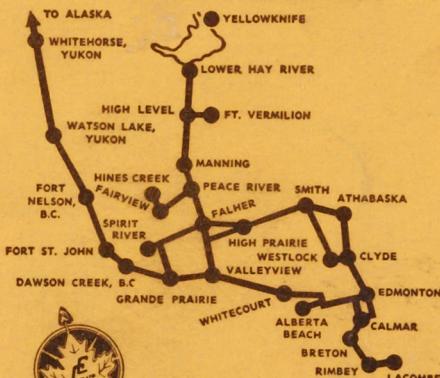
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65 lbs. JUNIOR - SEMI FINAL

1. M. Davidson, Turner Valley vs. Wayne Coombs, J.P.

65 lbs. JUNIOR - SEMI FINAL

2. Jim McGrandle, Federation vs. Berton Manyfingers, Blood Reserve

139 lbs. LIGHTWEIGHT OPEN - SEMI FINAL

3. William Redcrow, Blood Reserve vs. O. Hartmann, P.P.C.L.I.

139 lbs. LIGHTWEIGHT OPEN - SEMI FINAL

4. Teddy Germaine, S.S.L. vs. Rufus Combs, Pembina

132 lbs. LIGHTWEIGHT OPEN - SEMI FINAL

5. Howard Franklin, Cardston vs. W. J. King, P.P.C.L.I.

132 lbs. LIGHTWEIGHT OPEN - SEMI FINAL

6. C. Johnson, Lloydminster vs. M. Holy Whiteman, Blood Reserve

70 lbs. JUNIOR FINAL

7. Fred Laforge, Federation vs. Irving Heavy Runner, Blood Reserve

80 lbs. JUNIOR FINAL

8. Len Wahlund, J.P. vs. Sandy Dunn, Federation

85 lbs. JUNIOR FINAL

9. Phillip Powell, J.P. vs. Warren Manson, Lloydminster

95 lbs. JUNIOR FINAL

10. Phillip Bourgeois, J.P. vs. Barry Thompson, Drayton Valley

105 lbs. JUNIOR FINAL

11. Doug Miske, Federation vs. Garry Mastre, Drayton Valley

~~119 lbs. LIGHTWEIGHT NOVICE FINAL~~

12. D. Metz, P.P.C.L.I. vs. Orvin Combs, Drayton Valley

139 lbs. LIGHT WELTERWEIGHT NOVICE FINAL

13. Horace Red Crow, Blood Reserve vs. Barry Cook, Cardston

125 lbs. FEATHERWEIGHT NOVICE FINAL

14. G. A. Nadon, P.P.C.L.I. vs. Roger Armitstead, K.E.P.

178 lbs. LIGHT HEAVYWEIGHT NOVICE FINAL

15. F. Marks, P.P.C.L.I. vs. Cliff Murphy, Federation

156 lbs. LIGHT MIDDLEWEIGHT OPEN FINAL

16. Andy Heavy Runner, Blood Reserve vs. D. Cameron, P.P.C.L.I.

FINAL CARD OF THE TOURNAMENT TO BE HELD SATURDAY, MARCH 4TH - 8 p.m.